

# SLATE HALTS PROBE OF COAL PRICES

## MARINE GUARDS SEIZE BOOZE ON U.S. TRANSPORT

1,000 Quarts of Liquor Captured in Raid on Sirius at Norfolk Yard.

### COMMANDER IS REMOVED

Board of Investigation Will Be Convened to Place Responsibility.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Approximately 1,000 quarts of liquor, valued at more than \$10,000, were said to have been seized by marine guards of the navy today in a raid on the naval transport Sirius, under orders of Rear Admiral Ralph Andrews, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. Officers and men of the ship are confined to their ship under guard.

The commanding officer of the Sirius, according to Admiral Andrews, was detached from the vessel today and ordered to the receiving barracks at the naval base, and meanwhile a board of investigation has been convened. Until its report is submitted, it is understood no action will be taken toward preferring charges against any officers or members of the crew.

Information was received by Admiral Andrews, it was said, that the odor of whiskey was discernible in the cargo being unloaded from the Sirius to barges for shipment to the naval supply station.

When the barge had been loaded a search of the shipment was ordered and then the transport itself was searched by the marine guard. Guards were immediately thrown aboard and alongside the vessel, with orders to permit no one to leave or board the transport.

The Sirius returned to Hampton Roads about a week ago from the West Indies and has been at the navy yard since. According to information received by Admiral Andrews the whiskey was put aboard at one of the West Indian ports, although it was said not to be listed on the manifest and there was no method of ascertaining tonight at which port it had been loaded. It was contained in 13 large packing cases and was taken to the marine quartermaster depot at the navy operating base.

Admiral Andrews notified Norman R. Hamilton, collector of customs, that the liquor would be retained, under guard, at the navy yard. The present Mr. Hamilton said that his office was notified by naval officials of the arrival of the Sirius last week from the West Indies and a customs inspector boarded the vessel and received the statement of the commanding officer that the vessel carried no contraband cargo, and it was entered.

The Sirius is commanded by Commander W. J. Kelton, U. S. N. R. P., while Ensign Harry C. Mechtold, as paymaster, is in charge of the cargo aboard the vessel. Both were among those confined to the transport at the time of the search but Admiral Andrews announced tonight that they, with some other officers and men had been permitted to leave the vessel.

## WITNESS IN WARD CASE GIVEN BAIL

Plan Getting Ward's Father and Brother Before Grand Jury Next Week.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—(By A. P.)—While Dist. Atty. Weeks and Sheriff Werner were perfecting plans for getting the father and brother of Walter S. Ward, who confessed to killing Clarence Peters, before the grand jury next week, Maurice J. McCarthy, attorney for James J. Cunningham, who is held as a material witness, Saturday got \$2,500 bail for his client.

Cunningham, who was freed after a visit to Justice Flutie home here, started at once toward New York. Meanwhile the sheriff, his deputies and the county detective, reinforced by private detectives, kept plugging away along the admittedly slender lines which have been opened to them.

They tried to find George S. Ward, father of Walter S. Ward, and one of the founders of the baking company which carried his name, but if they were successful they did not announce it. Sheriff Werner, as usual, guarded within hearing distance of the telephone, hoping momentarily to hear that the lost Rogers and Jackson, last heard of in Syracuse, have been brought back into the picture.

## ULSTER CONSTABULARY ARE ORDERED TO KILL BELFAST

LAWTON, June 10.—(By A. P.)—The Rev. Thomas J. Irwin, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and H. C. Lewis, a former elder, were bound over for trial at the next term of district court on arson charges at the conclusion of their preliminary hearing here late Saturday.

## Cabinet Head's Daughter Weds



## Official Washington Sees Wedding of Daughter of Secretary of State

First Cabinet Wedding of Present Administration Is Gala Society Event.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(By A. P.)—In the beautiful little Bethlehem chapel of the Episcopal cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, and in the presence of most of official Washington and the diplomatic corps, including Pres't and Mrs. Harding, Miss Catherine Hughes, daughter of the secretary of state and Mrs. Hughes, and Mr. Chauncey Lockheart Waddell of New York were married late today. It was the first cabinet wedding of the present administration.

The little chapel was simply decorated with flowers upon the altar and in the niches along the side walls. The marriage service was read by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. S. W. Abernethy, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, which the secretary and Mrs. Hughes attended.

The secretary escorted and gave his daughter's hand in marriage. Her two small nephews, Charles Evans Hughes, third, and Stuart Hughes, serving as train bearers, the two matrons of honor were Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. and Mrs. Ralph Dunlap, of Akron, Ohio, sister of the bridegroom. Miss Elizabeth Kirkland of Nashville, Tenn., served as maid of honor.

Mr. Gerald Fessenden Beal of New York city, was best man for Mr. Waddell and the distinguished group of guests were seated by ushers, which included Ralph Dunlap, of Akron.

The wedding gown was of white crepe backed satin, embroidered in pearls with Lavinia sleeves of silk net. It was attired in soft folds on either side of a low waist line and fell in a graceful uneven line at the hem. The court train of satin was also embroidered in pearls with an overplaid of net reaching from the shoulders.

The brides attendants wore gowns of colored organdie, the maid of honor in shell pink, Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. in lavender and Mrs. Dunlap in corn color. The bridal bouquet was of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, after a wedding trip, will live in New York city.

## HOLD DRY AGENTS FOR EXTORTION

Charge Made that \$4,000 Was Forced From Victim For Protection.

CHICAGO, June 10.—(By A. P.)—Warrants for the arrest of two federal prohibition enforcement agents on charges of extortion were sworn out here today on information from the proprietors of a grocery store who said they had paid \$4,000 to the officials to prevent a raid. John A. Holm, one of the agents was arrested and a search is being made for Thomas E. Jones.

Four men, one a federal agent, Charles Carey, assigned here from Washington, were held to the grand jury today in bonds of \$2,000 each on charges of extorting money from saloon keepers.

## SEEBERT URGES PEOPLE TO USE HOMES BUREAU

Says New Bureau Will Make Building of Homes Possible for Great Many.

### INTERESTS UNSELFISH

Obstacle of Limited Funds Will Be Overcome in Great Measure by Plans.

Expressing the belief that hundreds of people in South Bend have the means with which to build homes under present conditions and do not know it, Mayor E. P. Seebert, head of the South Bend housing expansion movement, stated Saturday night that he hopes to see scores of houses built this summer in the city by people with limited funds through the medium of the New-Homes bureau, an organization to assist prospective builders, with headquarters at 233 S. Main st.

"Hundreds of people have come to us since we opened the office," Mayor Seebert said. "to ask just what we intend to do in the way of assisting those who want to build. It is my opinion that our new bureau is something unique in the line of community effort. I believe that it is more complete than any similar undertaking which has come to my attention."

"One of the first things I did after accepting the position as leader of the expansion movement was to appoint a number of committees, representing the varied interests of the city, to assist me in finding a solution for the problem facing us and which was outlined fully in the newspapers at the time. I have had numerous meetings with these various groups and it was early apparent that we needed some sort of clearing house through which to operate."

### Bureau to Give Service

"Accordingly we decided to organize the various business interests of a fountain head of information for all interested parties. Primarily this is a service bureau for the prospective builder; but its duties are so varied that they cannot be incorporated in a single interview. "I have never known an organization more unselfish in principle or operation; it is serving no selfish interests and operates for the good of the community as a whole. It has been founded and is being operated by the various business interests of the community for the sole purpose of furthering home building in the city. Its services are absolutely free and at the disposal of any and all interested persons."

"It is my opinion that there are hundreds of renters in South Bend who have the money with which to build homes and do not know it. Never before, I think, has this city seen a more favorable time for home building. The banks, the real estate men, the contractors, and others are taking themselves to cooperate with my committee in caring for the emergency. It is being so arranged that men with an unbelievably small amount of money can build homes."

"The problem of finance is usually a little bit difficult for many of us and we may not know how to proceed in doing the most with our available funds. The New-Homes bureau will connect the wires. It will be in close touch with the banks, builders, contractors and real estate men, and will be able to help in every way possible."

(Continued on page Two)

## HITS ANTI-ALIEN SUFFRAGE CLAUSE

Attack Made in Supreme Court on Recent Amendment of State Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—An attack on the Americanization amendment to the constitution adopted at the special election held last September, is made in a brief filed before the supreme court by George H. Batchelor, Indianapolis attorney. Mr. Batchelor's brief was filed before the supreme court by George H. Batchelor, Indianapolis attorney. Mr. Batchelor's brief was filed in connection with the case of Abram Simmons, appealed from the Wells circuit court, which seeks to establish that the registration of voters law is now void because of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, prescribing the qualifications for franchise.

Mr. Batchelor contends the constitution of Indiana cannot be amended except by the vote of a majority of the electors of the state and declared that only 218,538 whereas there are more than 1,200,000 electors. He contends that the registration law is void because the amendment to the constitution was not adopted.

The amendment in question limits franchise to citizens and thereby prevents aliens who have taken out only their first naturalization papers from voting.

THE WEATHER  
Indiana: probably showers Sunday and Monday; cooler Sunday afternoon in north portion.  
Lower Michigan: Unsettled weather Sunday and Monday; probably showers; cooler Sunday afternoon.

## Notre Dame Commencement Exercise Formally Opened; Bachelor Orations Are Given

Case For and Against Trade Unionism and the Closed Shop Ably Presented by Honor Students in First Events of Class of 1922.

Before a large audience in Washington hall last night, three student speakers chosen from the Senior class delivered the Bachelors' orations. The subject of the orations was "The Consideration of the Closed Shop." The first speaker developed the ground for the following two by attempting to justify the existence of the labor union. The second gave the case for the closed shop, and the program was closed by the third speaker, who gave the case against the closed shop.

The audience was attentive throughout, and received the efforts of the orators with hearty applause.

The Case for Unionism  
"The laborer and his wants," the speaker said in part, "have always been of vital concern to the governments of nations. From the revolt of the plebeian against the patrician in the days of Rome, all nations, all peoples, all times, have been concerned with the laborer. Ancient history sees him passing from the slave to the serf. The rise of industrialism sees him progressing from the indentured servant to the apprentice."

"Today finds the laborer striving desperately for his natural rights as a human being for the same unrestricted liberties and the same freedom of action as his employer. The conditions of the struggle are different from those of other countries, but the problem is the same. To secure these natural rights, the laborer has associated himself with his fellow workmen in the labor union. He is holding himself out, not as an isolated, non-essential unit of society, but as an integral part of an industrial organization, the product of which is necessary for the world's existence. The employers who refuse to recognize the labor union are by no means uncommon."

In the first industrial conference, convened at the University of Wisconsin, representatives of the leading associations of employers were gathered, a majority vote refused to recognize the right of collective bargaining.

"The two methods found most effective by labor unions in their collective bargaining and the strike. It is the use of these methods that arouses most of the opposition to the labor unions. Collective bargaining may be defined as the process by which the workers as a group make agreements with their employers. It is over the right of collective bargaining that the first industrial conference was broken up. The representatives of the employers' associations were willing to allow employees to form unions, but they refused to recognize the right of collective bargaining. They said that an employer should have the right to insist on doing business only with labor representatives who were his own employees."

"We accept the principle of collective bargaining, but we reserve the right to decide whether we shall deal with representatives of the workers who are chosen from outside the particular establishment for which the bargain was made. The labor party contended that this reservation destroyed the essential element in collective bargaining, the right of the employer to choose his own employees. They have broken their labor contract time and again. If labor has been extreme in demanding a six-hour day, what shall we say of the employer who requires his men to work 12 to 14 hours a day? If strikes and working men have been unnecessary, what shall we say of the employer who has paid starvation wages because the workers could not help themselves?"

"Such, in brief, is the case for the labor union. Should certain employers prevail in their contention that labor has no right to organize, it is only fair to presume that the wage earner will be the victim of a one-sided bargain. The well being of the worker demands collective bargaining, as opposed to individual bargaining. The purpose of the labor union is to secure collective bargaining. Labor's need for organization is indeed the economic and moral justification of the union."

CLARK'S SECOND SPEECH  
Mr. Hugenard was followed by Worth Clark, of Poseyville, Ind., before coming to Notre Dame. Clark, studied at Columbia, a prep school under the direction of the Community of the Holy Cross. He was a member of the varsity debating team of a year ago, and never participated in a losing argument. He will graduate with an A. B. His oration in part follows:

Closed Shop Case.  
"If we follow, through the centuries, the struggle of the wage earner for his rights, we are impressed by the fact that as an individual he has been helpless before the power of organized capital. Man for man, the worker has never been a match for his employer. This inequality has given power to the employers, and their abuse of it is written on every page of economic history."

Now, however, he must halt. Capital, too, has awakened, and realizing that its tyrannous position is menaced by unionism, it has pooled its mercenary dollars and grimly launched a campaign to stamp out the trade union forever. War has been declared in industry."

On one side are arrayed the employers with their millions—on the other—the workers of America with nothing but their spirit and their union. The open shop is the undeniable issue of this war—the existence of unionism is the real one.

Fighting for Life.  
"If labor loses its fight for the closed shop, it loses its one protection. The closed shop is absolutely necessary for the security of the trade union, which, under the open shop, can exist only at the will of the employer. The closed shop is a shop in which any man may obtain employment, providing that he already belongs to a union or joins one within a reasonable time. Making the shop all union, is the only safeguard that labor has for the respect of its rights."

A house divided against itself cannot stand. Every shop tends either to become all union or all non-union, and wherever employers are hostile, the so-called open shop inevitably becomes a closed shop, a shop closed to union men.

"But, it may be asked, does not the closed shop interfere with fundamental rights of other social groups? What about the right of a man to work under whatever conditions he may choose? What about the right of the employer to contract freely for his labor? What about the rights of the public which are violated by the union practice of restricting output? The answer to these questions is simple. None of these rights are even menaced by the closed shop."

"Neither are the rights of the employer infringed upon. Labor is a factor in production and must be treated as such. To demand that labor's right to organize be respected, to demand that the right of the workers to collective action for their own protection and advancement be recognized is not unjust, and when the employer refuses to respect the rights of others, he forfeits his own. The closed shop asks nothing from the employer but justice and equality for labor."

On the other side are arrayed the employers with their millions—on the other—the workers of America with nothing but their spirit and their union. The open shop is the undeniable issue of this war—the existence of unionism is the real one.

## Girl Awarded \$5,000 For Injury to Health In Doing Man's Work

PRINCETON, June 10.—Tina Heishman, 16, employed in 1920 by the National Rolling Mills of Vincennes, was awarded \$5,000 damages by a jury in circuit court for impairment of her health, which she alleges suffered as a result of working in the mills. Fifty thousand dollars damages was asked in her suit. A former jury disagreed after deliberating 24 hours.

The girl claimed that while employed at the rolling mills, when only 14 years old, she had done men's work and carried heavy billets of metal, and had done other work of such a heavy nature that her health had been ruined. She declared she had been forced to work because she was the sole means of support for herself and an invalid sister, and that she had retained her job carrying huge chunks of metal as long as she was able.

## PINCHOT FORCES LOSE FIGHT FOR STATE CONTROL

Regular Republican Organization Wins Sweeping Victory in Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—(By A. P.)—In selecting W. Harry Baker, of Harrisburg, chairman by an overwhelming majority, the regular Republicans today won a sweeping victory over the forces of Gifford Pinchot, candidate for governor, at the re-organization meeting of the republican state committee. The fight over the chairmanship was the only contest that developed, and Mr. Baker, who was endorsed by Sen. George W. Pepper and Maj. David A. Reed, of Pittsburgh, defeated Brig. Gen. Asher Minor, of Wilkes-Barre, backed by Mr. Pinchot, by a vote of 81 to 32.

A motion by Samule D. Foster, of Allegheny county, to make the choice unanimous, was objected to by Joseph K. Grundy.

All other officers of the committee and Sen. Pepper, who was chosen to represent Pennsylvania in the republican national committee to succeed George H. Penrose, were elected by acclamation.

Admitting that the republican party in the state was divided into two factions, all the speakers made a plea for unity, declaring that to be the only way to defeat the democrats at the November election.

"I want such a victory," declared Mr. Pinchot, "as will electrify this good old republican state and make it clear to the rest of the nation that Pennsylvania is solidly republican."

Mr. Pinchot emphasized his opposition to assessment of office holders. "I do not think it is right," he declared. "Either the committee must abandon assessments or I shall be compelled to run my campaign separately from the state committee."

## VETERANS' BUREAU INAUGURATES WORK OF BIG EXPANSION

Big Federal Appropriation Will Greatly Increase Scope of Activities.

Announcement was made late Saturday by Frank J. Green, secretary of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce, of the successful conclusion of negotiations which have been pending for several weeks between the Chamber of Commerce and the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., which will result in an immediate expansion in the size and functions of the sub-district office of the bureau here in South Bend.

According to officials of the Chamber of Commerce, the organization success in securing the enlarged Veterans' Bureau will be of great value to South Bend. It marks the failure of the attempts of several other cities to have the sub-district office transferred from this city.

Expanded Medical Work.  
The expansion in the work of the Veterans' Bureau office will apply chiefly to the medical department. It is planned to spend more than \$10,000 for new medical equipment. The bureau plans to make considerable increase in the local staff and will employ a dentist, an eye, ear and nose specialist, a throat specialist, a laboratory technician, an X-ray physician and clerical workers to take care of the additional work.

The enlargement of the medical section, it is said, will enable the bureau to give immediate attention to all claimants by the examiners and relief officers.

The co-operative section will have a separate office and will be equipped to assist men in filing claims, making appeals and receiving advice as to compensation and insurance. The training section will continue its present functions in relation to the 600 men who are retrained as a result of the war.

## HOOVER'S PLANS TO CHECK BOOST TO HAVE TRIAL

Senators Walsh and Borah Agree to Watch Result of Moral Suasion.

### OPERATORS COOPERATE

Commerce Secretary Warns Non-Cooperating Operators of Possibilities.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(By A. P.)—Senatorial objections to the administration effort to prevent rising coal prices was withdrawn today pending a demonstration of the success of Sec'y Hoover's program of meeting the situation by moral persuasion while assurances of cooperation were given the commerce secretary in his efforts by the National Retail Coal Merchants' association.

Sen. Walsh, democrat, Massachusetts, joined with Sen. Borah, republican, Idaho, in announcing his intention of withholding demand for congressional investigation of the coal price problem, although he declared that if advance warning quickly overcome he would seek to determine the facts and if necessary urge indictments if profiteering existed.

Roderick Stevens, New York, chairman of the board of directors of the retail coal association, wrote Mr. Hoover that his organization would immediately study the specific suggestions offered as a policy for the guidance of the retail coal trade.

Try "Moral Suasion."  
Developments in the coal price controversy since his conference with Sen. Borah last night were regarded today by Mr. Hoover as giving him the support and cooperation necessary to push his program of "moral suasion" to keep charges for fuel from climbing during the emergency.

Sen. Borah's was a useful warning, Mr. Hoover said tonight. In a statement he added: "No aid or committee will be given from the committee of the senate of which he is chairman to those who have refused to cooperate in the voluntary plan of restraining coal prices will, I trust, put an end to the recent actions of some people in attempting to subvert retail associations through senatorial support."

"The National Coal Retailers' association now informs me that they wish to cooperate and I have no doubt they will reply to my original proposition. In the meantime various state and local retail associations are assuring me that they will play the game. Some of the smaller groups of operators have so far refused to accept the basis that I have proposed but the larger fields are cooperating in a different situation, as witness the halt in prices and their reduction in the past few days."

There seems to be some mistaken impression that the secretary of commerce is under an obligation to control prices other than the desire of the administration to use its good offices to protect the public. Congress has given no powers to the administration and in their absence if these good offices prove ineffectual it is up to congress to devise some other method."

## PROPOSAL NAMING KATO IS RESENTED IN JAPAN

TOKIO, June 10.—(By A. P.)—Popular feeling is running so high over the recommendation of the Genro that Admiral Baron Kato, regarded by many of the people as a reactionary, be asked to form a cabinet to succeed that of Taniuchi Tanaka, that the admiral's residence is being closely guarded.

## RICKENBACKER HAS PLANS SHATTERED

Ace Covers Only 80 Miles Saturday on Account of Waiting for Parts.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, American flying ace, who is carrying a message from Pres't Harding to the Shriners' convention at San Francisco as the first stage of an around-the-country flight, arrived here late today from Dexter, Ia., where he was forced down yesterday by motor trouble.

Rickenbacker, who took off from Niles, Mich., Friday morning, had expected to reach Denver the same evening, but damage to his airplane caused him to land at Dexter, Ia., late Friday to await the arrival of new parts for the damaged plane.

The noted aviator had expected to reach San Francisco Saturday evening, but the continued misfortune of his plane has caused him to land at Dexter, Ia., late Friday to await the arrival of new parts for the damaged plane.

Rickenbacker has thus far covered only about 1,400 miles of his scheduled 15,000-mile flight, which is to include stops at various points scattered all about the continent.

On his first day in the air, Wednesday, he negotiated the 470 miles from New York to Detroit, making the trip in 4 hours and 18 minutes. On the second day the striking of the plane by lightning and further trouble caused by the water connection bursting cut down his flight to 125 miles, but damage to his airplane caused him to land at Dexter, Ia., late Friday to await the arrival of new parts for the damaged plane.